

PRINCIPAL'S GREETINGS

May I extend to all of you sincere greetings from McGill University.

At a time when a steadily increasing proportion of students are considering continuing their education it is important that all should be aware of the advantages, disadvantages, and the various possibilities in universities.

It is our hope that this newspaper will aid you in your decision. We feel that it will inform

you of the many facets of university life, and that it will give each a small share of that rich experience which comprises this phase in your careers.

Good luck to you all.

H. H. Robertson



Dr. H. ROCKE ROBERTSON

semper ubi

McGILL DAILY

sub ubi

HIGH SCHOOL SUPPLEMENT

Vol. I — No. 1

McGILL UNIVERSITY, MONTREAL, OCTOBER 2, 1964

3 cents



One of the numerous couples who received a warm reception during the McGill-Sir George Red Feather Blitz. Students collected more than \$5,500 before reassembling at a Montreal armoury for a massive party.

RECORD NUMBER ENROLL

In the last three weeks, members of the largest freshmen class ever have been given their first taste of life at McGill.

They experienced a rigorous and stimulating program of activities organized by the Freshmen Reception Committee.

On Sept. 14, their first day at McGill, the freshmen were welcomed by the Principal and Vice-Chancellor Dr. H. H. Robertson, and by the deans of their respective faculties. Here they were told what university life entails, and were given an idea of the great jump that is involved in change from high school to college.

During the next two days, freshmen registered for the five or six courses they would take this year. During this period, many of them took advantage of the guided tours of the campus conducted by the Scarlet Key, McGill's honour society, thus familiarizing themselves with places that will become a part of their lives.

On Sept. 16 and 17, Dr. Robertson lectured to the freshman class on the history, origins, and development of McGill. In addition, Science students were shown films of scientific interest at Science Open House and were guided

through the laboratories which will house their undoubtedly brilliant experiments.

On Thursday, freshmen met professors informally at a Faculty Smoker, and learned that they were human after all.

Other events helped them get together for pleasure. Freshmen attended a tea party on Friday morning, and on Friday afternoon, a fleet of chartered busses took freshmen to the Gault Estate on Mont St. Hilaire, where mountain climbing, touch football, a cookout, and a singsong around a bonfire were the order of the day.

Before the outing, student leaders explained how the autonomous student government is run, and outlined their plans for the wide range of extra-curricular activities offered during the coming year.

Freshmen attended their first dance, the Freshman Dance, on Saturday night, September 19, and a nondenominational church service on Sunday morning. This completed the formal orientation period, and the following Monday morning,

the frosh began to settle into the regular university routine as they attended classes for the first time.

They are now participating in the many varied activities which make up college life. Most of them joined at least one of the clubs and societies that solicited members this past Wednesday at Activities Night. They are working on committees and organizations, as well as their studies. They have attended the Welcome Back dance with upperclassmen, just as they attend other events with them.

One program not intended exclusively for freshmen occurs on October 7. Four professors, one each from Arts, Science, Commerce, and Engineering, will be stranded aboard the "Professors' Raft", whose provisions, mainly of a liquid nature, are sufficient for only one. Each will argue before a dubious audience that he deserves to survive, discouraging learnedly on the merits of his faculty while castigating the personal qualities of his shipmates. The audience then votes on who shall survive. Traditionally all the professors are lost at sea.

Red Feather 'Blitz' nets \$5,500

About 850 students from McGill and Sir George Williams "blitzed" large areas of the city Wednesday, September 23, and collected more than \$5,500 for the Red Feather Organization.

Some 16,000 homes were canvassed in the Verdun, Ahuntsic, Park Avenue, Villeray, and Beau-bien areas. Most of the volunteers were fraternity members, but other upperclassmen, freshmen, and the Youth Division of the Red Feather Campaign also participated.

The students gathered on the McGill campus where thirteen specially-provided MTC busses waited to carry them to the

areas they were to canvass. They were greeted by Dr. H. H. Robertson, Principal and Vice-Chancellor, and other dignitaries. Then eight trumpets sounded as they boarded the busses and the Blitz was underway.

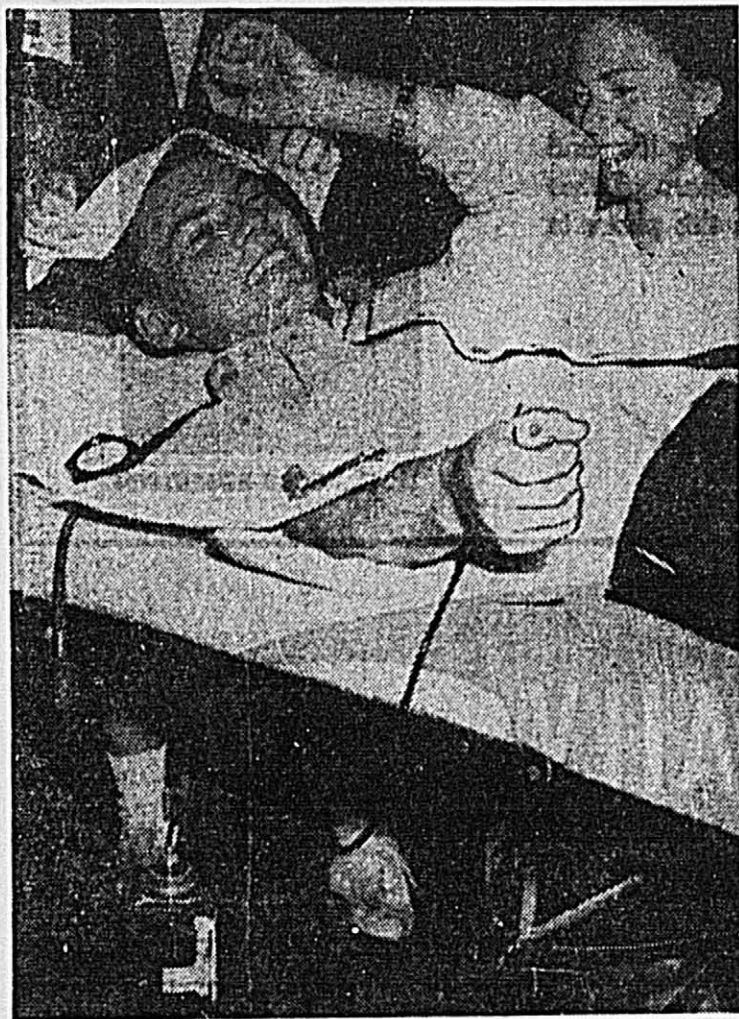
Male and female students were paired off, and each couple was assigned a street to canvass. The students received a warm welcome at most doors, and experienced canvassers found that

more people responded than ever before.

The triumphant 'blitzers' gathered at Fusiliers Mont-Royal Armoury for dancing and refreshments. There they were congratulated by Blitz Chairman Jim Wright, who was gratified at the turnout and the amount collected. Awards were presented to the pairs who collected the most donations, and there were prizes for the most successful fraternities.

The Supplement

This is the first of six issues of the McGill Daily High School Supplement, published by the Daily in conjunction with the Education Committee of the Students' Executive Council. Purpose of the Supplement, which should appear — starting next issue — on the last Friday of October, November, January, February and May, is to help "sell" the concept of university in general to high school students, to achieve closer relations between high school and college students, and to familiarize high school pupils with life at McGill, as an example of general university routine. Each issue will highlight the major event of the forthcoming month, events such as Freshman Reception or Blood Drive. In addition it will contain several feature articles on topics such as the English-French dialogue, student loans, sports and the arts.



THE CAMPUS DRIP: Student donors and attendants ham it up for photographer during last year's Blood Drive. Contrary to popular conceptions, giving blood is painless. Although they may seem to take it lightly, staff and donors realize the great service being rendered and the importance of filling the bottles.

Students extend arms in annual Blood Drive

McGill's annual Blood Drive opens its doors on October 23 to run through a complete week of blood-letting and collecting in the McGill Students' Union Ballroom. This year, Blood Drive spokesmen expect a record 3,500 pints of blood from the students and staff of McGill.

The McGill Clinic is set up and staffed by the Montreal division of the Canadian Red Cross Blood Donor Service. However, the organization, publicity, and enthusiasm, in addition to the blood, are supplied by the students. As well, hundreds of students work in the clinic as attendants to assist the nurses.

Because of the tremendous amount of blood expected from McGill, just about all the available Transfusion Service equipment and staff are put into operation at the Union. That means that during the "McGill Drive Week" no other clinic is operating in the Montreal area. The responsibility of providing the hundreds of pints of rare and more common type bloods rests entirely with the students of McGill, and they have never let the Red Cross down.

Modern needs

The blood donor is the one non-medical person who is truly a part of the medical team. With modern scientific techniques, the surgeon can buy, grow or synthesize everything that he needs, except blood. Modern surgery stands on a tripod: anaesthesia, antiseptics and blood transfusion techniques. Without these fac-

tors, taken for granted by many, operations now being performed could not even be dreamed of.

In the past a patient might receive two or three bottles of blood during an operation. Recently, however, medical breakthroughs have opened new horizons in open-heart operations, intricate brain surgery, and the complete blood exchange process which is used to save the lives of the so-called "blue babies". These techniques and the complex machinery, such as heart-lung machines, which go with them have led to situations where as many as 30 or 40 pints of blood may be needed in one operation.

Blood can be obtained only from volunteer donors. And if the blood is not available when a critical patient is brought to hospital, then that patient will die.

All students 18 years of age or older are eligible to give blood. Younger students may re-

gister to give if they have the written consent of their parents. Of course, anyone with a history of jaundice is ineligible to be a donor.

Bloody race

At McGill, the Blood Drive becomes sort of a "bloody race" with the various faculties, fraternities, and activities competing for trophies such as Bloody Boris, The Clot, and the Corpse Cup. As well, popular entertainers frequent the clinic and numerous lucky donor door prizes are awarded daily. A goodly supply of refreshments is always on hand. No male donor has ever objected to the friendly smile of the ever-pleasant nurse sitting by his bed.

Blood Drive officials invite interested High School students to come downtown to observe the clinic in operation. Those old enough are invited to give. The process is painless and the blood is certainly welcome.

Radio McGill expands coverage

You are listening to Radio McGill, the Students' voice in broadcasting for the Montreal area...

This is the sign-on for one of McGill's most ambitious activities — the only student-run radio organization in Quebec.

Beginning its third year, the station has set for itself a major goal — a full FM licence. This it hopes to achieve through a unique schedule of lively and informative programs having both educational and recreational purposes.

In past, programs have been pre-recorded then sent to the CFCF studios; however last year's successful experiment in live broadcasting has paved the way to many similar programs this season.

Stimulating programs on current events, the national and international scenes, and analyses of economic trends are being planned. Live dramatic plays are also being featured, in which several Montreal universities and the National Theatre School have been invited to participate.

Much teamwork

To put out a show successfully a tremendous amount of teamwork is required on the part of all concerned. The producer develops ideas and secures guests, if any, and all vital information. Publicity and public relations personnel must promote the show. Announcers and commentators (both male and female) do the actual interviewing and reading of scripts, and the technical operator is in charge of all the broadcasting details while the show is in progress.

One of last year's most successful innovations was a week-

ly radio drama, produced by Radio McGill in conjunction with the McGill Players' Club.

Technical effects and operators for the program were supplied by the station, while the Players supplied actors, director and scripts. The series gave aspiring actors an opportunity to gain experience in another media, and the Station claimed the players were "every bit as good as the professionals who did some drama for us last year." The drama series helped to balance the station's program schedule with programs of music and discussion.

Taping went smoothly, usually taking little longer than the 25 minutes of actual broadcasting time. This was in sharp contrast to most of Radio McGill's taped programs, which

sometimes require seven hours to tape a half hour program. One notable exception was the second show. Halfway through, "the console broke down and we had to switch to another one. Then when we were almost finished, someone fluffed a line. We could have fixed that on the tape but we found we were four minutes over the time limit and we had to do the whole thing again."

Timing important

This is one of the essential differences between live and radio drama — the greater emphasis on timing. "Radio calls for a little more precise measurement. On the stage the actors can take a little longer one night if they feel like it. You can't do that here." One advantage of using radio, the Players felt, was that there were relatively few physical limitations on the kind of play they were able to do.

"There's no worry about costumes or sets: six people can vary their voices and sound like a cast of twenty. We can do plays we normally wouldn't be able to do."

This year Radio McGill has secured a new broadcasting time, to accommodate the demands of many students. Monday through Friday they will be on the air from 10 to 11 pm, while on Saturday there will be a full three hours starting at 8 pm. McGill's radio station starts its season on October 5.

Program Schedule

CFCF-FM — 92.5 mcs.

Monday-Friday — 10-11 pm —

A variety of programs featuring Poetry and Jazz, popular music, classical music, satirical serials and special French language programs prepared by University of Montreal students.

Saturday — 8-9:30 pm —

News Dimension, a 90 minute in depth review of news, views, interviews — a reflection of the world's moods.

9:30-11 pm — Command Performance — 90 minutes of drama, music, special feature programs.

SCHOOL OF COMMERCE

The School of Commerce, a separate department of the Faculty of Arts and Science, offers a four-year course leading (if you are lucky) to the degree of B. Com. The school consists of 365 students and seven full-time professors, and boasts its own library and students' lounge.

Applicants for entrance must obtain, in effect, a 70% average in the Quebec Junior Matriculation Examinations, or an equivalent specified by the University.

Students must also take the College Entrance examinations. These tests consist of a two-part scholastic aptitude test, Composition test, and tests in two subjects selected by the student.

These may be selected from Intermediate or Advanced Mathematics, Physics, Chemistry, Biology, French, Latin, German, Spanish, Hebrew, Russian, European History and World Culture. Applicants must write the exams by the end of March, and have their applications in by March 1.

Compulsory courses in first year Commerce are English, Math, Accounting and Economic History. The student selects his fifth course from a list of seven languages. Summer job opportunities in business are, on the average, better for Commerce students than others.

Three courses are compulsory in second year: Elements of Economics, Calculus and Linear Algebra, and Accounting. The other two courses may be selected from the languages available in first year, as well as History, Philosophy, Fine Arts, Political Science, Psy-

chology, Sociology and Geography.

Third year students take Money and Banking, and Statistics, while fourth year compulsory subjects are Economic Analysis and Commercial Law. There are three optional courses in each year, one of which must be



Dean Donald Armstrong

a continuation of a subject started in second year.

Lectures take only 15 hours a week, but students are expected to do considerable study on their own. Students who maintain a 65% average are eligible for honours in Economics.

A third of Commerce graduates go on to a degree of Master of Business Administration or a Chartered Accountant's diploma, or even an M.A. in Economics. Nearly a half go directly into business, with a high possibility of advancement. About a third go into Chartered Accountancy firms.

Canada is far behind the US in the number of students receiving business education, producing one sixth as many on a per capita basis. This helps explain the high demand for Commerce students in this country.

Football steals the fall scene

When American quarterback Tom Skypeck graduated after the 1962 season, a three-year "golden era" of McGill gridiron history ended. Redmen began rebuilding last season and inexperience at several positions cost them a chance to retain the Yates Cup, which they had won in 1962 for the second time in three years.

McGill finished third in the four-team Senior Intercollegiate Football League (OQAA), their only victories being over last-place University of Toronto Blues by slim 25-24 and 5-4 margins.

Despite the losing season, however, Redmen were not a dull team. Halfback Willie Lambert, McGill's all-time high scorer, climaxed a spectacular intercollegiate career by winning the league scoring title, repeating as a conference all-star and being selected as the league's most valuable player. Lambert, now with the Montreal Alouettes of the Canadian Football League, scored 60 of McGill's 81 points during the season and wound up with a career total of 138 points, third in all-time league statistics behind Queen's Ron Stewart (152) and Western's Bob McFarlane (145).

Defensive end Al MacKenzie and tackle Dick Feidler also repeated as all-stars and newcomer John Costaregni was selected as an all-star linebacker in his first season. The rebuilding campaign also produced capable performers in quarterback Glen St. John, fullback Pete Howlett and tackle Irv Narvey.

1964 PREVIEW

REDMEN

Redmen have lost about 10 first-string players, including Lambert, Costaregni, MacKenzie, halfback Bruce Johansson and tackles Brian Rose and John Bowler. However, an excellent core of veterans plus some fine new prospects should improve their chances this season.

Among the lettermen returning are Howlett, St. John, Feidler, Narvey, former all-star end Don Taylor, guard Brian Marshall, halfback Gavin Wyllie and tackles Ray Lawson and Al Jenner. Another welcome returnee is halfback Eric Walter, the league's leading scorer in 1962 who was ineligible last season.

Some of the newcomers should help add needed weight to the Redmen line. These include Dick Tucker, a 185-pound guard from Williams College in Massachusetts; Jim Burke, a 235-pound tackle who was the most valuable lineman at St. Francis Xavier University in the Atlantic Conference the past two seasons; and Nick Florian, a 220-pound tackle from Macdonald College.

Other top prospects include end and punter Jim Dickie, linebacker Bob Berke, halfbacks Martin Wenger, Yves Delagrave, George Poirier, and 245-pound, 6'4" center Mike Bunting from Don Mills, Ontario.

Lambert, MacKenzie and Costaregni will be hard to replace, but on the whole the Redmen appear to have more depth than

last season. St. John missed most of last year because of an illness and a shoulder injury but he is now healthy and can be one of the league's best passers.

Walter was an all-star in '62, Feidler is the best lineman in the league, and Burke could also be an all-star. Taylor is still one of the circuit's top pass receivers whether he plays end or flanker.

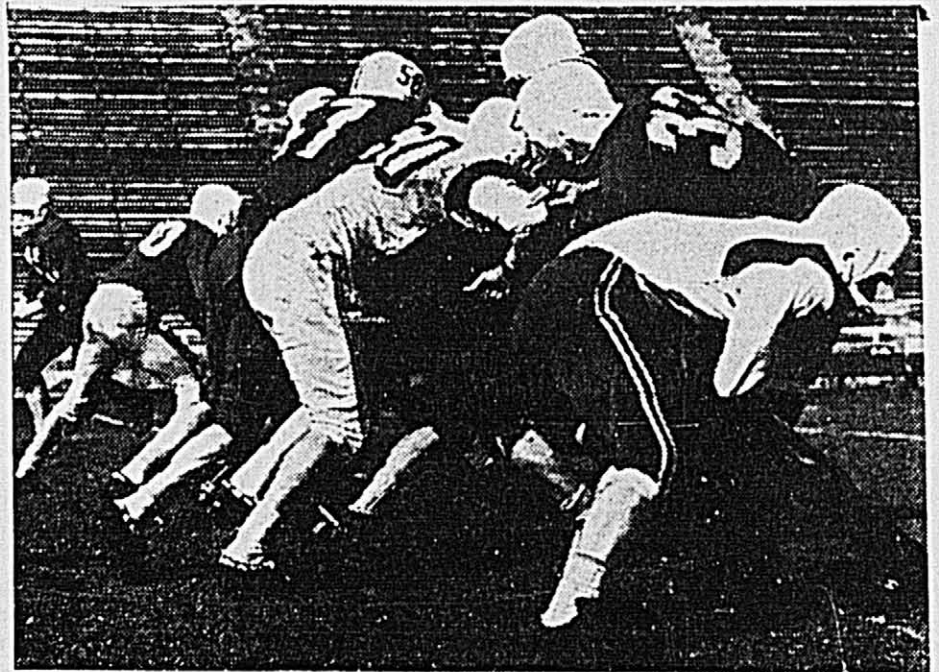
The Redmen should move up in the standings but whether they can catch defending champion Queen's powerhouse remains to be seen.

WESTERN

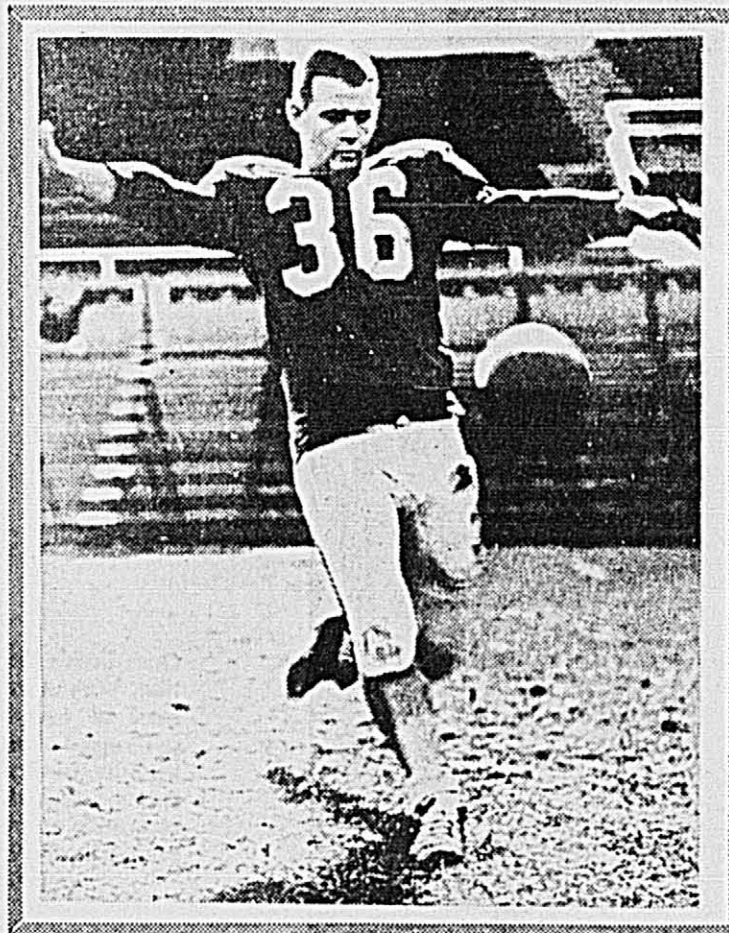
University of Western Ontario's head coach, Johnny Metras, is beginning his 30th season of coaching the Mustangs with high hopes of improving on last year's second place finish in the OQAA.

Replacements for the line will be the biggest problem facing line coach Jerry Gonser. Hard hit by graduation, and further by dropouts and ineligibility, the team has suffered most in the loss of linemen and ends. Backfield coach Jack Fairs will have an easier time of it with considerable experienced talent available to him. Replacements in all positions will come mainly from last year's Colts (junior Mustangs) with a few transfers and freshmen from high school ball.

For the first time in years, Metras has both experience and depth at the vital quarterback



The Redmen exhibit typical fierce line play in a pre-season exhibition encounter against Loyola.



Other defensive players who have been impressive are freshman John Huether, and Glen Markle and Don Holmes. Huether will be used in the defensive backfield and Markle and Holmes will play outside linebacker positions. Thus it appears that the Blues will be going with a rookie studded defence which could mean a long season for coach White and his staff.

Offensively, the pleasant surprise of the Blues' training camp has been quarterback Vic Wozniuk, a former junior player, who should give veteran signal callers Jim Israel and Bryce Taylor a battle for the first-string job. Wozniuk's passing has been especially impressive.

In their first exhibition this season, the Blues handed Western a 21-17 setback and showed a good offensive line; although there were no outstanding individuals they all were good blockers. This front wall also provided fine pass protection so we can probably expect Toronto to stress an aerial attack this season.

QUEEN'S

Queen's Golden Gaels, present holders of the Yates Cup, look to be the class of the Senior Intercollegiate league again this season with only the Redmen having a good chance of dethroning them. However, it has been stated that the Gaels may be "fat" after winning titles in 1961 and 1963.

Head coach Frank Tindall feels that "experience will be with us this Fall, as we are retaining a large nucleus of players."

He goes on to say, "Offensively we will be almost intact; our defensive unit, which was the question mark of '63, will have benefitted greatly from last year's competition. We're setting our sights high for '64 and hope to duplicate our record of last season."

The only big losses by the powerful Gaels are all-star tackle Jim Greenwood, a bulwark on their line, who experienced academic difficulties and speedy half Bill Edwards. However, back for his sixth season is '61 Omega Trophy winner, quarterback Cal Conner, an all-star in '61 and '63; offensive captain John Erikson, a five-year veteran; Peter Thompson, Larry Ferguson, Merv Daub, Bayne Norrie, Jim Young and Bill Miklas. All the above mentioned were all-stars last season.



"For the Cup and on to victory..." are the strains that lead the Redmen on to Intercollegiate football competition. Above, the Band is seen heading a post-game victory celebration.

spot. Last year's number one signal caller, Bob Israel, is back in fine shape, having recovered from a recurring leg injury but is being challenged for top spot by Gary Smith who last year led the University of Alberta Golden Bears to a perfect 7-0 record, climaxed with the mythical All-Canadian College championship with a 25-7 victory over Queen's.

Western has lost high scoring end Pat McConnell who was runnerup to Willie Lambert in the scoring race in '63 while Olympic hockey star Brian Conacher, a dazzling backfield star in '62 with the Mustangs has decided to concentrate on hockey.

TORONTO

University of Toronto head coach Dalt White's biggest problem this season appears to be the finding of replacements for the middle of his defensive line. White now believes, however, that he may have come up with three prize catches in guard Jim McMahon and tackles Sean Kelly and Jim Kellam. McMahon will line up at the middle guard spot while Kelly and Kellam will be tried at the defensive tackles.

A week to



Wayne and Karen enter the campus through historic Roddick Gates, leading from Sherbrooke Street to the threshold of the Arts Building. The newspaper in their hands is the year's first issue of the Daily, designed especially for freshmen and other newcomers to the University.



Wayne and Karen get a guided tour of the Engineering Department by a student in Engineering demonstrates.



Once inside the gym at registration, Wayne and Karen make a start at completing the paper avalanche of multicoloured, multifoliate, triplicate, and duplicate forms which they will come to recognize as part of registration procedure during the rest of their university years.



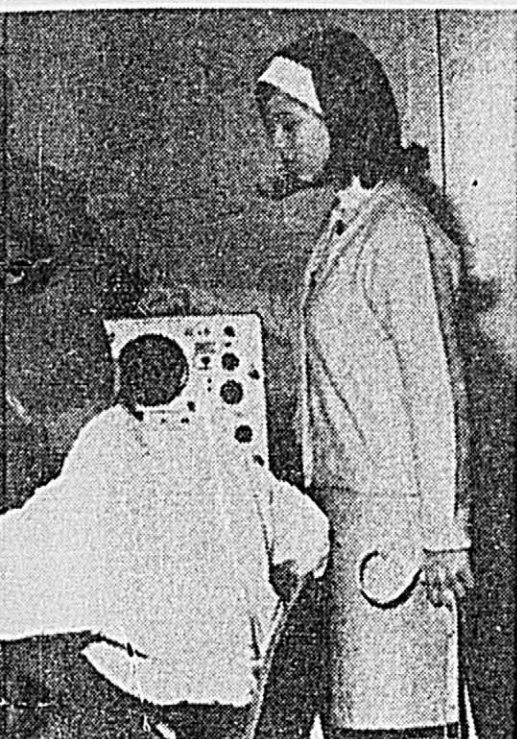
A red-and-white-sweatered freshmen the Founder of McGill's male honour society is the Red Win Tomb? It's where James

Every department has its own representatives to help students sign up for the course they want to take. Here, Assistant Professor Frank Faragoh of the English Department fills our friends in on a popular subject — English 100, compulsory for all first-year students.

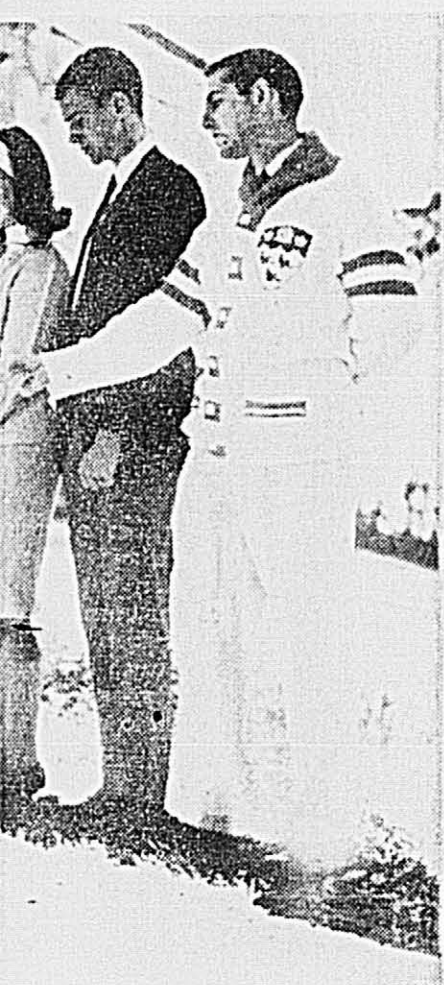


Freshmen at McGill are a Every year, up springs a some mysterious and in sition from first-year stu frosh to old hands at th university without real September to April, th place in a new class of n to take a lasting look a '68 as they are in Sept same again. That's hov Their names are Wayne and they were very coo around with a camera.

remember...



of the Physical Sciences Centre. A graduate the use of the Analog computer for their benefit.



erred Scarlet Key shows our two's Tomb. The Scarlet Key is society; its equivalent for the g Society. And the Founder's es McGill is (maybe) buried.

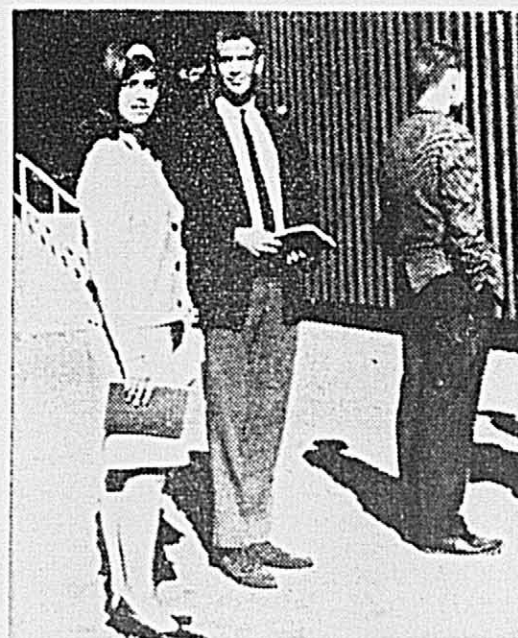
forever-recurring phenomenon. new crop, only to undergo, by undefinable processes, the trans- students to upperclassmen, from e game of how to get through y failing. Every year, from e perennial change is taking ewcomers. This fall, we decided t two members of the class of ember — they'll never be the y this page came into being. Clatworthy and Karen Emory, perative about being followed

Even after the rigours of registration, Wayne and Karen are not too tired to forego the Freshman Dance, a crêpe-paper and candlelight affair held in the Currie Gym. Dedicated to the frosh, the dance still seems to attract a lot of lonely upper-classmen looking for new faces in the crop.



An enterprising pair, Wayne and Karen climb into a canoe at the Gault Estate Outing, an annual event scheduled strictly for the freshmen. Bonfires, folk music, and the occasional marshmallow predominate.

The preliminaries are over, and the work is about to begin. Wayne and Karen, well-oriented after a week of freshmen reception, set out to attend their first lecture of the year.



OCTOBER 2nd, 1964

The McGill Daily is published five times a week by the Students' Society of McGill University at 690 Sherbrooke Street West, Telephone 298-2244. Authorized as second class mail by the Post Office Department, Ottawa, and for payment of postage in cash. Postage paid at Montreal. Editorial opinions expressed are those of the Managing Board and not the official opinion of the Students' Executive Council.

Printed at 8430 Casgrain St.
RADIO-TV Printing Co. 109

MANAGING BOARD

Joy Fenston Editor-in-Chief
Enn Raudsepp Managing Editor

DEPARTMENT HEADS

Wenda McNevin (News Editor); Charles Shannon (News Features Editor); Anne Beatts (Editor of Panorama); Dave MacFarlane (Sports Editor); Patrick MacFadden (Literary Editor); Al Magil (Photography Editor); Lisa Boienstein (Senior Staff Writer); Bonnie Stern (Women's Editor); Sharon Sutherland (Women's Sports Editor); Ursula Lingies (Advertising Manager).

HIGH SCHOOL SUPPLEMENT

Victor Rabinovitch Editor
Bill Hersh Editorial Advisor

Staff for this issue: Lew Soroka, Wenda McNevin, Charles Shannon, Anne Beatts, Dave MacFarlane, Bob Chodos, George Monette, Alex Magil, Pat Wheatley.

Why a Supplement?

This issue marks the beginning of a new venture for the McGill Daily and the Students' Society of McGill University. But the high school supplement is more than that, more than just the publication of another journal by the students of a university. For it is the result of a force that has re-oriented Quebec and reshuffled our standard of values during the last few years.

In the last five years, education has become the most important single item on the government's list of priorities. In the last two or three years, university students have begun to reevaluate their role, to see their own ability to shape events and make decisions for Quebec. The McGill Daily Supplement is intended to extend this awareness to the high schools, by showing the privileges and responsibilities of student life at McGill.

Although we want to sell the idea of higher education in general, this paper is not an advertisement for McGill, or even for Quebec universities. We will speak of McGill simply because that is what we know

best. In many cases, what we say may be said of most universities. We stress the Quebec scene because the advances in education made here in the last few years are similar to those made all over the world in response to similar problems. But in Quebec these changes were long overdue, and the potential for rapid advance was present. Thus we examine Quebec because it is like using photographic trickery to watch a flower bloom in five minutes.

If the McGill Daily Supplement makes you aware of its origins and of the educational revolution now in progress in Quebec, it will have succeeded in its aims. If it also helps to persuade some of you to attend college, and eases your eventual orientation problems, it will have been more than successful.

The Right to vote

The Progressive Conservative Students' Federation, at its convention last winter in Ottawa, went on record as opposing the lowering of the voting age from 21 to 18.

It is surprising that students themselves, who have led the fight for a lower voting age through CUS and the political clubs, should reverse their position so completely. Many student groups, in addition to the PC's, now seem to be having second thoughts about what was once a clear-cut and unanimous opinion.

The main argument against a voting age of 18 are, first that the legal age in many cases is still 21, and second, that many of this country's youth are too immature and irresponsible to vote wisely.

Consider, however, that the 18 to 21 age group is probably better educated than the "adult" population, and that it is quickly assuming a full role in the country's affairs. Consider that, in addition, this group now has many legal rights and privileges (including the power to vote in Quebec, and the ability to serve in the armed forces), and will soon acquire more. Consider too that it has several special interests and problems, such as education, which are now controlled by governments in which it has no say.

Naturally, it is possible to find young people who neither know nor care about their country's affairs. But surely this is not a problem unique to any age group. Nor does the level of maturity or responsibility depend solely, or even primarily, on age.

The right to vote is one which a democratic society ought to extend to the greatest number of citizens who are capable of exercising it properly. We believe that the facts clearly demonstrate the 18 to 21 age group to be in that category. We hope to see the voting age lowered to 18 with the least possible delay.

(Reprinted from a February, 1964 issue of the Daily)

MP'S PONDER: TO LOWER OR NOT TO LOWER?

OTTAWA — Last session the House Committee on Privileges and Elections agreed unanimously in adopting a motion to extend the franchise to all persons 18 years of age and over. It does not appear likely, however, that all parties will be in harmony when and if the motion comes before the House of Commons this session.

In a pre-Christmas survey, House members were asked what position their party was likely to take on the floor.

Richard Cashin (L—St. John's West) commented that the Prime Minister supported lowering the voting age to 18 on the floor of the House a few years back, and "I fully expect that this matter will be supported by the Liberal Party".

Paul Martineau (PC—Pontiac-Temiscamingue) admitted that the party to which he belonged "has not yet formulated publicly its policy", and therefore his remarks would be "entirely personal".

David Orlikow (NDP—Winnipeg N.) said his party "will support the revision of the Election Act to permit persons 18 years of age and over to vote".

Robert Thompson (SC—Red Deer) replied that it was a Social Credit policy decision to drop the voting age to 18 years at the last National Convention.

Real Caouette (Creditiste—Villeneuve) answered: "Nous endosserons la mesure d'accorder le droit de vote à 18 ans, si elle est proposée aux Communes".

To this point there appeared to be agreement, but when asked whether "all 18 year olds would vote, and not just those in the Armed Service" there was some contention.

Mr. Cashin advocated lowering the voting age entirely. It did not matter to the Liberal Party whether these people were members of the Armed Forces.

Mr. Martineau disagreed. He stated that if all 18-year-olds should vote it was necessary to consider another question; that is, "whether or not the age of majority should be lowered to 18 years?" He felt that if this was the case then he "should consider that voting privileges should likewise be extended".

The New Democrats, although no reasons were given, thought "all 18-year-olds should be permitted to vote".

Mr. Thompson quoted a policy decision passed at their last national Convention "that the voting age be lowered to 18 years of age"; furthermore, "Social Credit governments in Alberta and British Columbia have taken the lead in this a number of years ago by lowering the voting age to 19 years".

Mr. Caouette agreed with Mr. Cashin that all young people should be given the vote, "sans discrimination devaient avoir le droit de voter à 18 ans".

M.P. at 18?

A variety of answers were received to the following questions: "Would you vote for an 18-year-old in your constituency?"

Mr. Cashin: "If he was a Liberal I would. If I was to support an 18-year-old, I would do it on the basis of his qualifications without regard to his age".

Mr. Martineau: "Age is not a primary consideration. I would support a candidate

who, in my opinion, because of his experience, maturity of judgment, ability, knowledge of public affairs, energy and integrity, is likely to become the best representative".

"I would not dogmatically reject an 18-year-old candidate simply because of his age if his other qualifications made him a better candidate. I would also consider the program and achievements of the party which he represents".

Mr. Orlikow: "I would vote for any candidate regardless of age who supported the ideals in which I believe".

Mr. Thompson: "In my opinion, there should be requirements, and one of the requirements of a candidate should be that he is 21 years of age".

Mr. Caouette: "Tout dépend de la personnalité du candidat, de la qualité de ses adversaires et de leur programme".

Expanded pork barrel?

It is estimated at present that there are more than 100,000 high school and university students between the ages of 18 and 21. Added to this figure is some 1,000,000 or more young people who would possibly receive the vote. The effect of such an extended franchise is completely unpredictable and political pundits hesitate to say what results such new voters would have on a national election scene.

When the House reconvenes this February, the parties will give a great deal of thought to extending the franchise to 18 years, for it could decrease their present House standings or increase them handsomely in the next federal election and no one knows which.

(Reprinted from a February, 1964 issue of the Daily)

BILL 60

A Step Ahead?

A revolution took place in Quebec last year, a revolution which ushered in a new era during which the face of this province may be changed beyond recognition.

Without resorting to violence, the Government of Premier Lesage has given Quebec the opportunity to take fullest advantage of her position as a province of Canada.

This revolution occurred when the Provincial Legislature voted into law what has popularly become known as "Bill 60". As a result, the supreme authority for education in Quebec now lies in the hands of the Provincial Government.

Government control often makes one think of suppression and of censorship, particularly when it comes to education. In Quebec, this is not the case.

Until the Bill was passed, there was virtually no co-ordination of education in the

province. There were numerous small, independent school boards running their own affairs. In addition, there were several independent Government departments looking after educational matters.

It became quite obvious that the situation had to be cleared up before many advances could be made. Why, then, did the Government, rather than private enterprise, have to do the 'cleaning-up'? Simply because it would be impossible for private enterprise to deal with the overwhelming increase in the numbers of students, to supply the required facilities and equipment, and to cope with the manner in which living conditions have been changing in the province.

Since the well-educated man is of great value to the community in which he lives, there is good cause for the government to invest in him, just as General Motors invests in producing cars. And ac-



cording to the Canadian constitution, as contained in the British North America Act, education is a provincial matter, to be looked after by Provincial Governments.

With this in mind, the Liberal Government under Premier Jean Lesage, undertook to alter the entire manner in which education was handled in this province. A Royal Commission was set up to look into the problem. After months of study, the Report of the Parent Royal Commission on Education was issued; Bill 60 was drawn up on the basis of the recommendations contained in this report.

It is important to understand why the Report called for such sweeping changes as were carried out. We mentioned briefly before, that there were numerous small school boards across the province. Many of these boards are set up to run only one school; and of these small — and even slightly larger — boards, many were in communities isolated by geography (and even by desire and way of life) from the rest of the province. There was little, if any, co-ordination in the planning of curricula, in the purchase of textbooks, in teaching methods and in standards required of both teacher and student.

When the Liberals swept to power in 1960, it increased many times the amount of money to be spent on education. But to pour so much money into the existing system was truly inefficient. It was

like putting high octane gas into a Model T Ford — the only effect was to increase waste. Thus... the Royal Commission, the Report, and the Bill.

Financing Problems

Basically, Bill 60 contained two recommendations:

- Ultimate responsibility for, and control over education was to rest with the Provincial Government;
- There was to be a Superior Council of Education to act as an advisor to the Government: This Council was to be made up of representatives of various cultural and religious groups to safeguard the rights of minorities.

Interesting enough, there was little real conflict over the need for the measures called for, but there was dispute over the make-up of the Superior Council of Education. The Government proposed a 24 man Council, composed of 16 Catholics, 4 Protestants, and a member of neither of these two religious groups. The other three members could be of any religious faith, or, in fact, of none.

Numerous groups protested that they were not sufficiently represented, and some claimed, not officially represented at all. Many felt that the Catholic predomi-

nance was too great, although it did correspond to the actual proportion of the population that is Catholic.

In the end, the Government decided to stick to its original proposals, the reason being that the Council acts as an advisor only, and does not possess any actual power itself. Thus slight changes in its membership would likely have no practical effect.

On the 19th of March, 1964, Bill 60, "An Act to establish the Department of Education and the Superior Council of Education", be-

New Ministry

came law. In addition to the measures already discussed, the Bill gives the Government certain powers over the regional school boards.

The Honourable Paul Gerin-Lajoie has assumed the post of Minister of Education. Under his guidance, it is hoped that education in Quebec will be able to keep pace with the requirements of modern society. The Government each year adds more money to the Minister of Education's budget, and it now hopes to add to the efficiency in which this money is distributed.

Virtually every educator in the Province is taking a hard look at the policies and requirements demanded by the fastest growing Province in the country. It is not claiming too much to say that the age of the student has dawned in Quebec.



Pratt on Entertainment

EXPO '67

"In 1963 they offered me this job, and no I can honestly say that I've never regretted accepting it for even one moment. I may not be made for the job, but you could certainly say the job was tailor-made for me. It involves politics — and they made me a Member of Parliament in 1956 — it involves architecture — and I graduated from McGill with a degree in that — and it involves theatre — and you know how I feel about that!"

John Pratt gives every evidence of being the man for the job he enjoys. There isn't room for his official title "Administrator and Producer of Entertainment, operations Department, of the Canadian Corporation for the 1967 World Exhibition" on the door of the spacious corner office on the twenty-third floor of Place Ville Marie (the telephone number is EXposition 1967), but the blue carpet on the floor is the kind any executive would want to own.

It is Mr. Pratt's job to administer and produce the entertainment for the Montreal World's Fair, as it is unofficially called by most of the thousands of people who are talking about it these days. He admits that it's quite a job. Right now his work consists mostly of organization and analysis. "We have just embarked upon what we call an economic feasibility study of all entertainment programming". This means constant juggling of money buildings, and backers — "If we don't have a good response from the private citizens, then there will be no Fair".

Even when funds are assured, "First we must decide what we need, then we ask the architects to design it for us, then we sign contracts with the construction firms, and then the buildings go up". Right now it is as former architect, as well as an organizer, that John Pratt's services are most needed.

"We have to build a whole new city over there, 3½ miles long," he said, looking out the window in the direction of the site where

most of this construction will take place. "With its own streets, its own sewers, and entertainment for its inhabitants." All the buildings will not be on the island, however. The Fair commission has already signed a six-month lease on Place des Arts.

Asked about the percentage of Canadian to international talent, Mr. Pratt gave us a quick estimate — "about one-third Canadian to two-thirds outside talent. We owe a debt to Canada to provide a showcase for the best she can offer. But then again, we owe a debt to our audiences too — to acquaint them with the foreign and the exotic, to bring to them things they would not otherwise have an opportunity to go and see."

This interview with John Pratt, head of the Entertainment Division of Montreal's World's Fair was conducted last May and originally published in the entertainment section, "Panorama", of the McGill Daily in the Spring Convocation issue.

For the devotee of film festivals, there may be several film weeks, perhaps in cooperation with the Montreal Film Festival, although "we haven't contacted them yet," said Mr. Pratt.

First things first. And from the first day he started his job, Mr. Pratt has been besieged by people who want to entertain all the other people who are going to come to the World's Fair. "When I first came here I had to wait two weeks for my secretary to give notice at her other job, and the phone never stopped ringing (they grey phone on his desk looked more like an IBM console than anything Bell Telephone could dream up — We had a mental vision of all those little buttons lighting up and buzzing at once. Poor man.) Now my girl screens out all the phone calls. We tell 'em to write us a letter and all applicants are brought to the attention of the people who do the actual selecting."

After the second interruption in our interview, Mr. Pratt put down the phone and sighed. "The roof's falling in," he said, in such a normal tone that I thought at first he might be referring to a real roof, somewhere out in Dorval. "It falls in regularly around here. Every day, in fact."

Jazz and Mr. Charlie

The American Negro's fight for civil rights has been accompanied by a growing pride in his culture and heritage. Jazz is part of that heritage and a new-found pride in jazz is becoming apparent.

It can be seen, for example in the works of two young "spokesmen" for the Negro, Leroi Jones and James Baldwin. From his earliest novels onwards, Baldwin's works have been full of references to jazz and the blues. Jones was recently "discovered" by the New York critics when his play *Dutchman* opened off-Broadway, but he has long been known to jazz fans as a controversial music critic and a champion of the "New Thing".

Anybody interested in jazz should be over-joyed that at least one segment of American society is taking pride in the only art form native to this continent. Unfortunately, however, this pride is being accompanied by the spectre of "Crow Jim": the idea that Caucasians can not be true jazz musicians. Just as Jim Crow has its stereotype Negro, Crow Jim has its stereotype White. He is Whitey or The Man or Ofay or Mr. Charley, and the only music he can produce is pallid and gutless.

The idea is not a new one. European critics have long differentiated between "White Jazz" and "Negro Jazz". A recent article in *Downbeat* magazine stated that the fine singer Mark Murphy could not find work in Paris because the French are not interested in white jazz singers. The English journal, *Jazz-beat* tells how one title has been deleted from a French reissue of a McKinney's Cotton Pickers L.P. "because of the presence of a white vocalist."

As long as this foolishness stayed on the other side of the Atlantic it never really mattered. It was easy to laugh at such ideas when they were separated from us by an ocean, but Crow Jim has now become a factor in the lives of many musicians, especially white musicians who find themselves being put down because of the colour of their skin.

Many of the same people who could scream "Uncle Tom" if one were to suggest that all Negroes "got rhythm in their bones", do not hesitate to claim that Whites can not play jazz, and many jazz fans who consider themselves unprejudiced, say that they can listen to a record and tell if a Negro or a White is playing.

A few years ago when Ray Eldridge said that he could distinguish Negro musicians from White by listening to them, Leonard Feather gave him a blind-fold test. He wasn't even right the 50% of the time that the law of averages allows him.

It is ridiculous to say that the Whites can't play the blues or that Ofays don't swing. If Whites can't play the blues, what were Jack Teagarden and Pee Wee Russell playing all those years? And if Ofays can't swing why does Woody Herman's all-white band swing like mad?

There are many white musicians who have been involved with jazz all their lives and it is stupid to disregard their efforts because of their pigmentation. I am speaking of men like Pepper Adams, Red Mitchell, Pee Wee Russell, Jim Hall, Al Cohen, Zoot Sims, Bill Evans, Steve Swallow — the list is endless. These men can not be dismissed simply because they're white. Like most Negro jazzmen they've paid their dues.

— J. A. M.

our campus caveman



Inquiries Invited

The *Daily Supplement* invites its readers to send in any questions they have about McGill University, its regulations, its extra-curricular activities, its requirements — anything at all associated with McGill. The Editors cannot promise to answer all questions, but several will be chosen for response in each edition.

The Editors are prepared to submit any questions to members of the faculty if the questions are such that Faculty would be better prepared than the student personnel to answer them.

Please send all inquiries to:

The Editor,
McGill Daily High School Supplement,
690 Sherbrooke Street West,
Montreal 2, Quebec.

Football Tickets

Readers are reminded that they may attend all McGill Intercollegiate home football games. Tickets cost only 50¢ if some sort of high school identification is presented. The first game is tomorrow, Saturday, October 3 at 2 pm when Toronto Varsity will visit the Red-men in Molson Stadium.

High School Theatre Listing

In subsequent editions of the *Daily High School Supplement* a column on this, the "Arts Page", will be devoted to a listing of high school dramatic or concert productions.

Because of the great number of these productions, the *Daily* will be forced to limit the publicity to the following bits of data:

- a) school
- b) name of production
- c) date and time of performances
- d) name and address of auditorium
- e) price of tickets and how to get them

Schools interested in this listing may send the required information to:

The Editor,
McGill Daily High School Supplement,
690 Sherbrooke Street West,
Montreal 2, Quebec.